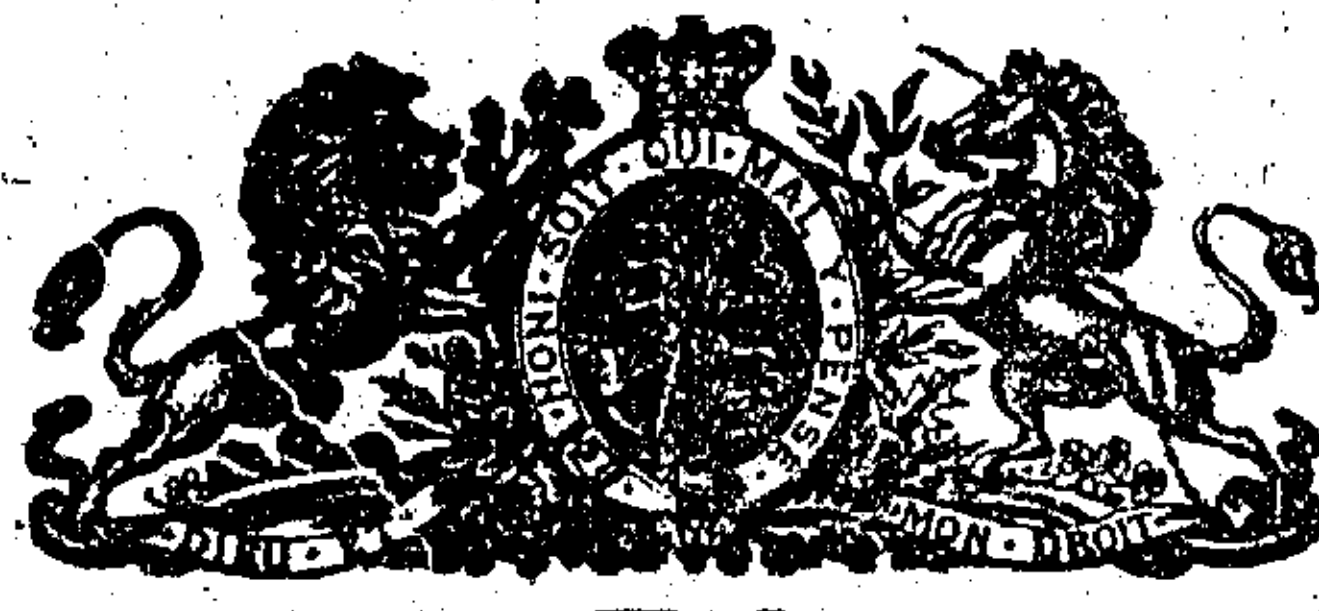


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 5102. 號三十月一十年九十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1879.

日十三月九年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOR, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILK, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOR, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZKE & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co., Sion, CAMBER & Co., Amy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Fookow. HENES & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOLYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 3 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BORNEO, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, Grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.
" 6 " " 4½ " "
" 12 " " 5½ " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250. RESERVE FUND, £220,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr JOHN MACGREGOR to Sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879. del

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September A.O.

Mr C. STIEBEL is authorized to Sign our Firm.

REISS & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. See 90

Entertainment.

VALVOSE.

THE GREATEST OF ALL VENTRILOQUISTS, With His Funny ODD FOLKS.

In conjunction with

I R A B R O W N,

the Artistic Banjoist and Musical Genius.

At the CITY HALL.

THIS EVENING,

the 13th INSTANT.

Doors Open at 8.30; Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle, \$2.

Second Class, \$1.

Plan of the Seats may be seen, and Tickets secured, at Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, November 13, 1879. no14

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE First CONCERT of the Season will be given in ST. ANDREW'S HALL on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, at 9 p.m., in aid of the Fund for the RELIEF of the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of the BRITISH SOLDIERS who fell in the Zulu War.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Monday, the 17th Inst.

W. WHEELER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, November 10, 1879. no24

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON AND SAMPSON.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BURKE, in Casks of 4 doz. and 8 doz. Quarts.

Apply to ED. CHASTEL, Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, November 10, 1879. no17

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts, \$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, \$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1879, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of REVOLVERS, and Double Barrelled FOWLING PIECES, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1879. no15

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOKES, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879. del

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR HOME FOLKS.

Just Published,

BY the TIEN-SHIN CHAI, Photo-Litho-

graphed facsimiles of Chinese Picture Books, all prettily bound in Silk Covers in native style, with brief translations in English.

Silk, Illustrated, Price, \$0.60

Agriculture, Illustrated, " 0.60

Imperial Precepts, Illustrated, " 1.00

Hung Sueh, Sketches, by the Father of the Present Minister to Russia, " 0.50

Panorama of Peking and Celebrations of the Emperor Kang-hi's Birthday, " 1.00

KELLY & WALSH, The Bund.

Shanghai, 30th Oct., 1879. no19

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. Mr. SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the BEST of LIQUORS, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply PIC-NIC PARTIES and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE RE-LAID.

English and American BILLIARD TABLES.

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879. 11

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 20, 1879. no20

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving HONGKONG on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st December.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an EXTENSIVE MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24½ Ft.

Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 40c80

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Capt. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 14th Instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 12, 1879. no14

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE,"

P. L. RHODE, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 8, 1879. no15

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "SUZZ,"

J. D. EATON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Inst., at 8 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 8, 1879. no16

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "BENLEDI,"

will arrive here on the 14th Instant. Has room for 100 tons Tea at 67/6.

For Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 11, 1879.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SAIGON.

The Steamship "RADNORSHIRE,"

PAVIES, Commander, expected here on or about the 17th Instant, has room for about 700 tons Tea. She will call at Saigon for a part Cargo.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "STANTON,"

Capt. J. KIRKPATRICK, will be despatched on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, November 4, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Company's

For Sale.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.,

BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the following FIRST-CLASS
STORES, &c.
Ex "OCEANIC,"
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls.
Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.
Fine Apple CHEESE.
Limborg CHEESE.
Sap Sage CHEESE.
Prime Gilroy CHEESE.
Fine Eastern HAMS.
Fine Eastern BACON.
Prime Smoked SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Boston MACKEREL.
SALMON BELLIES.
Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.
SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.
Finest OVIARE and SARDELLS.

Fresh APPLES.
"No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.
HICKORY NUTS.
PECAN NUTS.
BRAZIL NUTS.
PEANUTS.
COMB HONEY in Frames.
Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.
BROTHAM'S TURKEY & TONGUE.
Do. LUNCH TONGUE.
Do. COMPRESSED HAM.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S COMPRESSED HAM.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S COMPRESSED TONGUE.
Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.
Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.
Assorted Devilled MEATS.
Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER CO.'S GINGER CAKES.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER CO.'S SODA BISCUITS.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER CO.'S OYST-TER CRACKERS.
WAFER BISCUITS per Pound.
OATMEAL in Cakes.
Fresh CORNMEAL.
Cracked WHEAT.
BUCK WHEAT.
RYE FLOUR.
HOMINY.

CUTTING'S Assorted JELLIES in Glass Pots.
CUTTING'S Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.
Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.
Do. PICKLED LIMES.
Do. STUFFED PEPPERS.
Do. ASPARAGUS.
Do. Ass. CORNED VEGETABLES.
Do. Assorted PICKLES.
Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.
Split PEAS.
Mess' PORK and BEEF.
BORDEN'S Condensed MILK (very fresh).
Do. Do. Do.
Do. Do. Do.
CHERRY & BLACKWELL'S HOUSEHOLD STORES.

MULSON'S Assorted German SAUSAGES.
Do. Do. VEGETABLES.
Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).
PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS' Celebrated Family STORES.
Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.
Truffled SAUSAGES.
Cambridge SAUSAGES.
Bologna SAUSAGES.
Pork SAUSAGES. SAVELOYS.
SALMON CUTLETS (in Indian Sauce).
HADDOCK ROES. Fried SOLES.
Kipped HERRINGS. BLOATERS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
OATMEAL, &c., &c.

BOOKS!!
BOOKS!!
BOOKS!!!
The Latest and most Popular NOVELS.
By FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS.
DICTIONARIES, &c., &c., &c.
"Cable Coil," "Perfection" and "Empress of India."
TOBACCOES.
Specially Selected CIGARS.
Cavite CHEROOTS.
Princess CHEROOTS.
Cavite CIGARS.
Princess CIGARS.
Arzoceros CIGARS.
Vegueros CIGARS.
Choice No. 3 Meisig CHEROOTS.
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.
Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING PIECES.
Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog" REVOLVERS.
SMITH AND WESSON'S REVOLVERS.
COTTS' DERINGER PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.
CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.
Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EYRE, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail Office."

Notice to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Glenfalloch having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 11, 1879. no18

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NIGATA MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,
6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, November 10, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALEXANDER YEATS, Canadian ship, Capt. J. W. Dunham.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

HAZEL D'OLME, British barque, Capt. Wm. Millican.—Vogel & Co.

PAUL MARLE, French barque, Capt. F. Gaillard.—Carlowitz & Co.

OBERON, German barque, Captain S. S. Schmidt.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

EUSEBIE, British barkentine, Captain J. Milne.—Melchers & Co.

PALMA, German barque, Capt. Binge.—Melchers & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "EMUY," BLANCO, Master, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, November 13, 1879. no15

WANTED.—Monthly issues of "THE FAR EAST" (1878) for January to July inclusive.—Apply at this OFFICE.
Hongkong, November 13, 1879.

TO BE LET.

GROUND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 3, MARINE LOT No. 65, Praya, Wan-chai, formerly known as the "BLUE HOUSES," with possession on 1st December.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, November 13, 1879. del

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13, China, German steamer, 649, J. Ackermann, Shanghai Nov. 9, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Nov. 13, Emuy, Spanish steamer, 222, Blanco, Manila Nov. 8, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12, Esmeralda, for Amoy.
13, Alex. Yeats, for San Francisco.
13, Normanby, for Whampoa.
13, Glenfalloch, for Shanghai.
13, China, for Canton.
13, Race Horse, for Bangkok.

CLEARED.

Douglas, for Coast Ports.
Wash, for Hongkong.
Norwegian, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per China, from Shanghai, 22 Chinese.

Per Emuy, from Manila, 48 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Glenfalloch, for Shanghai, Mrs Dale, and Miss Newbury.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer China reports: Left Woosung Bar on the 9th inst. at 8 p.m., arrived at Hongkong on the 13th at 6 a.m., had fresh N.E. wind and fine weather all the time.

The Spanish steamer Emuy reports: Left Manila at 11 a.m. on the 8th, put into Subic at 8 p.m. on account of northerly gales and low barometer; sailed again on the 10th and experienced strong N.E. monsoon up to arrival.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—Per Yotung, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 14th inst.

For AMOY AND MANILA.—Per Emuy, at noon, on Saturday, the 15th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA.—Per Venice and Suez, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 15th inst.

For HIOGO, YOKOHAMA (AND NAGASAKI).—Per Nigata Maru, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 15th inst.

For HOIHOW (AND PAKHOI).—Per Kingchow, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 15th inst.

For BANGKOK.—Per Rajanathianur, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 17th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—The French Contract Packet Asia will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—The British Contract Packet Kashgar will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE CONTRACT-MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—7 a.m.—Post Office opens.
10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until 11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

Quotations.

Hongkong, November 13.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$560.
" Old " cash, 582.
" New Benares, cash, 510.
" Old " cash, —.
" New Malwa, credit, 715.
" Allowance Tael, —.
" Old Malwa, credit, 765.
" Allowance Tael, —.

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/2 a 1/2
" Demand, ... 3/10 a 1/2
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/10 a 1/2
" 4 months' sight, ... 3/10 a 1/2
Credits, 4 " ... 3/10
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/11
India, Wire, ... 222
" demand, ... 223
Shanghai, demand, ... 72 1/2
" 80 days' sight, ... 73 1/2
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine ... 27.15
Sovereigns, ... 5.27

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 57 1/2 prem. sellers.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,350, sales.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,325, sales.
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,125.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725.
Chinese Insurance Co., \$340, sales.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$830, sales.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$210, buyers.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 13 1/2 prem. nominal.
H.K. & C. M. S.-boat Co., \$12 prem. sales.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11.
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 97.
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70.
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66.
China Sugar Refining Co., \$156, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, November 13.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.30
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.26
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.178
THERMOMETER—3 A.M. ... 68
Do. 1 P.M. ... 78
Do. 4 P.M. ... 72
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 65
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 68
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 66
Do. Maximum ... 68
Do. Minimum over night ... 65

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, November 15:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Emuy leaves for Manila.

Noon.—Auction of Revolvers, &c., at Mr J. M. Armstrong's Sales Rooms.

3 p.m.—Venice and Suez leave for Singapore, &c.

3 p.m.—Mitsui Bishi Mail leaves for Yokohama via Kobe.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Preservance Lodge.

MONDAY, November 17:—

9 p.m.—Meeting of Preservance Lodge.

TUESDAY, November 18:—

Goods per Glenfalloch undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, November 22:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, November 24:—

9 p.m.—Choral Society in St. Andrew's Hall.

WEDNESDAY, December 3:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.55 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1879.

The Shanghai Courier attempts to get "a general notion which may be of some good" out of a comparison of the cost of the government of the Model Settlement with that of Hongkong. Now the simple fact that the one is a Crown Colony and the other a Municipality sweeps the whole sense and appropriateness out of what our contemporary says. Lord Palmerston said that more than one half of the erroneous conclusions to which men commit themselves or are reduced to are due to false analogies. That the Courier's elaborate comparison of the cost of government in Hongkong with that of Shanghai leads to no conclusion of the slightest service or importance to either party, we shall show in a few words. The two places are not far dissimilar in point of population, and this, very wrongly as it seems to our mind, our contemporary makes the sole ground of his argument that the two may be financially compared with some advantage. He says:—"The total population of the Colony of Hongkong is roughly estimated at 150,000, but nearly one third of these are distributed among the villages and the boat population. The population of the City of Victoria is a little over 100,000; the British and foreigners numbering about 7,500. This, however, includes the naval and military establishments; the residents proper being returned at less than 3,000. The foreign population—resident and non-resident—of the English and American Settlements is estimated at 3,000, the native population being put at a little under 100,000. These figures, if not absolutely correct, are near enough for the purposes of the present comparison." Just so, but our contemporary seems to forget that one of the places named is much more than the other like a Chinese town in which the multitude police themselves, and the rogues, vagabonds and felons are not on the whole difficult to deal with. In Hongkong we spent last year some \$225,000 on Magistrates, police, and gaol, and next year a much larger sum is allowed; two thirds of the police amount, say \$175,000, goes to the watching of the town during the night. How much does the Municipality of Shanghai pay for the policing of the town? And why does not the Courier allow one cent to our credit on this account? Here we have as compared with the Chinese town of Shanghai, governed, policed, cleaned by itself, a swarm of more than 100,000 Chinese, a very large proportion of them thieves, gamblers, prostitutes and those people of the lowest class who always frequent the haunts of such. A very large number of the most desperate criminals from the Kwantung Province make their abode here; the town is in daily receipt of new arrivals of the same description, whose watching, capture, trial and punishment cost us an infinitesimal amount. Has Shanghai anything like a similar story to tell? No. The quiet, easy, inexpensive position she holds in this matter is that naturally to be associated with an open port of China; while Hongkong is in a grave and peculiarly critical and costly predicament, partly due to her un-

happy geographical placement, but more to the bad management of those into whose hands her government has been entrusted. And for all this not one hundredth part of a dollar is allowed by the Courier to the credit of the Colony. The administration of Justice over and above the items already mentioned costs us some \$43,000, and as our contemporary says, the corresponding expenditure in Shanghai being borne by the several home Governments represented, does not become a local tax. The work which here entails our civil list of \$126,000, establishments \$780,000, and so on in all, or a great part of it, we are told, performed by the unpaid members of the municipality and a few clerks. Nothing is said as to the comparative cost of the public works of the Colony and those of the Municipality. All that is attempted to be proved is that the Government of Hongkong is a very different thing from the Municipal Council of the settlement of Shanghai, a fact which we all knew at starting. Our contemporary no doubt knows that the tax-payers of Hongkong do not object to the cost of being well governed; it is only when the time and ability of those who draw her largest salaries are frittered away on objects which cannot but breed discontent and distrust amongst them that they complain. Nor do they have any reason to complain of the money spent on public works in the Colony. Rather the reverse. Most of those who have any policy at all, that is, who have taken an intelligent interest in local governmental matters, would rather, with Mr Kewick, be glad to see those "extensive sanitary improvements which are here required carried out, and to see that splendid balance which His Excellency congratulated himself on, and which it is satisfactory to know does exist, expended in such works, for assuredly far more than \$20,000, our present yearly interest, would be gained by having the money judiciously spent in improving the Colony, bringing water, and providing other sanitary necessities." The residents would be willing to see a large sum spent in securing and preserving for them what Hippocrates gave as the cardinal hygienic formula—"Pure air, pure water and a pure soil." Here, as in every town of a similarly crowded nature, "the well are made ill and the sick are made worse for the simple lack of God's pure air and water." And in the same way no one will object to a wise expenditure of as much as is required to provide at least reasonably efficient and complete protection for life and property. In short, we say that even if, after deducting the military contribution of £20,000, the expenditure of Hongkong last year was still over \$800,000, or say Tls. 600,000, and that of Shanghai for the same year only Tls. 244,715, or somewhat over one-third of the expenditure of Hongkong, these facts prove absolutely nothing, good or evil, for or against one place or the other. The Crown Colony's expenditure cannot, to serve any useful purpose or with any fairness, be compared with that of the Municipality. If our contemporary's object was to show that the Municipality was not an expensive one and that the cry for economy was unreasonable so long as nothing was said to show where such economy was practicable without reducing efficiency, why not compare Shanghai with say Yokohama, whose circumstances are more like her own than ours are. That the Model Settlement is not expensively governed is simply enough proved by referring to the figures which give her annual expenditure.

happy geographical placement, but more to the bad management of those into whose hands her government has been entrusted. And for all this not one hundredth part of a dollar is allowed by the Courier to the credit of the Colony. The administration of Justice over and above the items already mentioned costs us some \$43,000, and as our contemporary says, the corresponding expenditure in Shanghai being borne by the several home Governments represented, does not become a local tax. The work which here entails our civil list of \$126,000, establishments \$780,000, and so on in all, or a great part of it, we are told, performed by the unpaid members of the municipality and a few clerks. Nothing is said as to the comparative cost of the public works of the Colony and those of the Municipality. All that is attempted to be proved is that the Government of Hongkong is a very different thing from the Municipal Council of the settlement of Shanghai, a fact which we all knew at starting. Our contemporary no doubt knows that the tax-payers of Hongkong do not object to the cost of being well governed; it is only when the time and ability of those who draw her largest salaries are frittered away on objects which cannot but breed discontent and distrust amongst them that they complain. Nor do they have any reason to complain of the money spent on public works in the Colony. Rather the reverse. Most of those who have any policy at all, that is, who have taken an intelligent interest in local governmental matters, would rather, with Mr Kewick, be glad to see those "extensive sanitary improvements which are here required carried out, and to see that splendid balance which His Excellency congratulated himself on, and which it is satisfactory to know does exist, expended in such works, for assuredly far more than \$20,000, our present yearly interest, would be gained by having the money judiciously spent in improving the Colony, bringing water, and providing other sanitary necessities." The residents would be willing to see a large sum spent in securing and preserving for them what Hippocrates gave as the cardinal hygienic formula—"Pure air, pure water and a pure soil." Here, as in every town of a similarly crowded nature, "the well are made ill and the sick are made worse for the simple lack of God's pure air and water." And in the same way no one will object to a wise expenditure of as much as is required to provide at least reasonably efficient and complete protection for life and property. In short, we say that even if, after deducting the military contribution of £20,000, the expenditure of Hongkong last year was still over \$800,000, or say Tls. 600,000, and that of Shanghai for the same year only Tls. 244,715, or somewhat over one-third of the expenditure of Hongkong, these facts prove absolutely nothing, good or evil, for or against one place or the other. The Crown Colony's expenditure cannot, to serve any useful purpose or with any fairness, be compared with that of the Municipality. If our contemporary's object was to show that the Municipality was not an expensive one and that the cry for economy was unreasonable so long as nothing was said to show where such economy was practicable without reducing efficiency, why not compare Shanghai with say Yokohama, whose circumstances are more like her own than ours are. That the Model Settlement is not expensively governed is simply enough proved by referring to the figures which give her annual expenditure.

happy geographical placement, but more to the bad management of those into whose hands her government has been entrusted. And for all this not one hundredth part of a dollar is allowed by the Courier to the credit of the Colony. The administration of Justice over and above the items already mentioned costs us some \$43,000, and as our contemporary says, the corresponding expenditure in Shanghai being borne by the several home Governments represented, does not become a local tax. The work which here entails our civil list of \$126,000, establishments \$780,000, and so on in all, or a great part of it, we are told, performed by the unpaid members of the municipality and a few clerks. Nothing is said as to the comparative cost of the public works of the Colony and those of the Municipality. All that is attempted to be proved is that the Government of Hongkong is a very different thing from the Municipal Council of the settlement of Shanghai, a fact which we all knew at starting. Our contemporary no doubt knows that the tax-payers of Hongkong do not object to the cost of being well governed; it is only when the time and ability of those who draw her largest salaries are frittered away on objects which cannot but breed discontent and distrust amongst them that they complain. Nor do they have any reason to complain of the money spent on public works in the Colony. Rather the reverse. Most of those who have any policy at all, that is, who have taken an intelligent interest in local governmental matters, would rather, with Mr Kewick, be glad to see those "extensive sanitary improvements which are here required carried out, and to see that splendid balance which His Excellency congratulated himself on, and which it is satisfactory to know does exist, expended in such works, for assuredly far more than \$20,000, our present yearly interest, would be gained by having the money judiciously spent in improving the Colony, bringing water, and providing other sanitary necessities." The residents would be willing to see a large sum spent in securing and preserving for them what Hippocrates gave as the cardinal hygienic formula—"Pure air, pure water and a pure soil." Here, as in every town of a similarly crowded nature, "the well are made ill and the sick are made worse for the simple lack of God's pure air and water." And in the same way no one will object to a wise expenditure of as much as is required to provide at least reasonably efficient and complete protection for life and property. In short, we say that even if, after deducting the military contribution of £20,000, the expenditure of Hongkong last year was still over \$800,000, or say Tls. 600,000, and that of Shanghai for the same year only Tls. 244,715, or somewhat over one-third of the expenditure of Hongkong, these facts prove absolutely nothing, good or evil, for or against one place or the other. The Crown Colony's expenditure cannot, to serve any useful purpose or with any fairness, be compared with that of the Municipality. If our contemporary's object was to show that the Municipality was not an expensive one and that the cry for economy was unreasonable so long as nothing was said to show where such economy was practicable without reducing efficiency, why not compare Shanghai with say Yokohama, whose circumstances are more like her own than ours are. That the Model Settlement is not expensively governed is simply enough proved by referring to the figures which give her annual expenditure.

happy geographical placement, but more to the bad management of those into whose hands her government has been entrusted. And for all this not one hundredth part of a dollar is allowed by the Courier to the credit of the Colony. The administration of Justice over and above the items already mentioned costs us some \$43,000, and as our contemporary says, the corresponding expenditure in Shanghai being borne by the several home Governments represented, does not become a local tax. The work which here entails our civil list of \$126,000, establishments \$780,000, and so on in all, or a great part of it, we are told, performed by the unpaid members of the municipality and a few clerks. Nothing is said as to the comparative cost of the public works of the Colony and those of the Municipality. All that is attempted to be proved is that the Government of Hongkong is a very different thing from the Municipal Council of the settlement of Shanghai, a fact which we all knew at starting. Our contemporary no doubt knows that the tax-payers of Hongkong do not object to the cost of being well governed; it is only when the time and ability of those who draw her largest salaries are frittered away on objects which cannot but breed discontent and distrust amongst them that they complain. Nor do they have any reason to complain of the money spent on public works in the Colony. Rather the reverse. Most of those

These artists, we may mention in conclusion, announce to-night as their last night.

The Peking correspondent of the Shanghai Courier writes under date of November 4th:—"The German Legation has lost a promising young attaché in M. Grees, who died on Saturday from typhoid fever, and was buried yesterday morning. An imposing funeral procession, with Herr von Brandt as chief mourner, and representatives of the different Legations, left the German Legation shortly after 9 a.m. The fever, from which the deceased gentleman fell a victim, is happily of rare occurrence in these parts; but unless attention is paid to the nuisance of open drains and cesspools in the public street outside the principal Legations, this virulent fever is likely to become more rife. The Netherlands and Italian Ministers return south for the winter, and the French representative has returned here from his shooting excursion in Mongolia. Preliminary signs of a fall of snow yesterday morning. Chung How has left Europe on his return to China, and it will be as much as he can do to reach this before the river closes."

This Ichang correspondent of the same paper announces the arrival by the Kiang-ping of another party of Hankowites to visit the wonders of the Upper Yangtze, among whom were General Sheppard, United States Consul, and two lady friends. He writes:—

Dr. Reid and Mr. Marsh returned on the 23rd instant from their trip up river; they did not reach Chungking. They report the wreck of Dr. Macgowan's boat while crossing one of the rapids, and the loss of all his traps, &c. They took him on board their boat, so has not come back with them, but went on in their boat to Chungking, which place he expected to reach within five days from the 18th instant. Dr. Reid joined the General's party, and went with them up to the first rapids, where they separated; he and two of the party went on to Kwei-show Fu. The General and the rest of the party returned to Ichang, and left for Hankow this morning (Oct. 28th) per steamer Kiang-ping. I hear they are highly pleased with the trip.

The Hongkong Catholic Register of 12th inst., says:—

His Lordship Mgr. Raimondi left this for Manila in the steamer *Diamond* on the 8th inst., on some business, and will return before the feast of the Immaculate Conception, which is to be solemnized this year throughout the world with unusual pomp, this being the 25th year since the definition of the Dogma.

We hear that a telegram has been received by the Macao authorities to the effect that Governor Graça left Aden on the 1st instant. Mrs. Graça, who accompanies her husband, is not only a lady writer of renown in Portugal, but also a pretty Amazon. When the 5th Regt. of Infantry, of which her husband was commander, mutinied, she mounted her horse and soon met the soldiers on the road, in open revolt, and ready for any mischief, some of them even cocked their arms and were about shooting her. Nothing daunted, she gave the word "Halt!" which produced a marvellous effect. The soldiers, astonished at the extraordinary courage displayed by Mrs. Graça, listened to her long and impressive discourse, gave her three cheers, and quietly returned to barracks. Mrs. Graça rode to the King, who graciously pardoned the mutineers, and dined afterwards with some friends as if nothing remarkable had occurred a few moments before.

The Temperance Hall will be removed on the 1st proximo to Fletcher's buildings, Queen's Road East, a locality admirably suited to the convenience of the soldiers and men-of-war's men, who frequent that institution.

The Siamese Ambassador is *Vanity Fair's* 313th "Statesman," and is thus described:—"Siam is said to be progressing both in wealth and in civilization. Under the present young King, life and property are secure, trade is fostered, slavery has been abolished, all religions are tolerated, there exists no national debt, and a special Envoy has been sent to England. Phya Bhaskarawongse, who has thus come to us from the land of the White Elephant, was born one and thirty years ago. The son of one of the King's Ministers and the brother of another he was educated in England, and further instructed in Paris. He is the Chamberlain of the Siamese King's Household, a Member of the High Council of State, and the Commander of the Royal Body-guard. He is moreover a man of gentle manners and good presence, a fine Oriental scholar, and imbued with feelings of friendship for England and the English, which has caused him to be very popular with all of those who have known him in this country."

M. VERNE, the gentleman representing the Electric Light Company, who came from Calcutta in order to fit up the whole plant and machinery purchased by the King of Burma which was detained here, has we read in the *Rangoon Gazette*, been exhibiting the electric light at some of the rice mills in Puzondoung. The first night the light was exhibited at Messrs. Strang, Steel and Co.'s mill, and the second night at that of Messrs. Bullock Brothers and Co. The Chief Commissioner, Col. H. Browne, and a number of ladies and gentlemen were present and had explained to them the processes of production. On both occasions the machine, which is called the Gramme machine, worked by belts connected with the machinery of the mills, produced a most brilliant light which lit up the interior of the mills and threw very little shadow. The cost of working it in a mill for a night would be 12 annas, or an anna per hour, requiring only a 1½ horse power engine worked with only 2 lbs. coal per hour. The mills use now in the slack season about 1½ tons of oil per night, so that the light after the first cost would show a considerable saving, especially in the busy season. The light once started requires no attendance. The burners are made of Japan. We are only surprised that Rangoon should be behind Mandalay in securing such a means of lighting.

THE EX-Comodoro of Manila, of the 80th ult., has the following on the quarantine question:—

It is our duty to make echo to complaints which we consider just, the more so when they relate to certain practices not sanctioned by the law, and operating to the

prejudice of the trade of the port and navigation. Let us bring forward what the superior decree of the 28th July of the present year provides about the course to be adopted with regard to vessels arriving from the ports of Haiphong, Pat-hoi and Hoihow. In the said superior disposition it is laid down that, once those China ports are declared infected, "the necessary precautions should be adopted to ascertain whether the vessels arrive from Hongkong or Shanghai have passengers or merchandise from any of the three ports above named. If not they may be immediately admitted to free pratique; and if in the affirmative, they will be subject to a quarantine of fifteen days, if they bring no sick on board, and in case there is any, or if during the term of quarantine any sickness should break out, the quarantine will be extended to twenty days, to count from the day the last one was so attacked." Well, we are told that in some of the provincial ports, vessels from Hongkong in ballast, and without any passengers at all, are also subject to quarantine. It is very desirable that the law should be strictly observed; when vessels bring passengers and cargo from the infected ports, the law should be inflexible, and, on the other hand, when they bring nothing, even from the port of departure, quarantine should not be imposed, as it will in a great measure mar the interests and cause disappointments in the trade by ships' despatches being behind time.

The *Lancet* remarks that Lord William Beresford, in addition to his distinction as a gallant and chivalrous soldier, will be distinguished in history as the owner of a horse which was poisoned by tea. The *Veterinary Journal* reports the "case," and characterises it as "unparalleled in the annals of veterinary or even human toxicology." A staff cook had left some pounds of tea in a sack, Kaffir groom filled it with corn, and serving out the contents to a troop of horses, gave Lord William Beresford's charger the bulk of the tea, which was eaten greedily and produced the most startling results. The animal plunged and kicked, and ran backwards, at intervals galloping madly around, finally falling into a ditches, where it lay dashing its head on the rocks, and was despatched by an assegai thrust through the heart. The post mortem appearances indicated extreme cerebral congestion. The occurrence as an accident is probably unique. The phenomena exhibited were, however, characteristic of the action of caffeine—namely, cerebral excitement, with partial loss of sensibility, convulsions, and death. The sensory nerves are paralysed without any corresponding paralysis of the motor nerves, so that the muscular action, which proceeds from ideation and volition, remains unaffected. The reversal of limb movements, which produces running backwards in quadrupeds, is a common symptom of brain disturbance, frequently witnessed, for example, in the case of puppies with unopened crania. The case is one of great interest, and may help to throw light on the action of tea, which has not been sufficiently studied, and must be still classed as unexplained.

OPENING MATCH OF THE HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

This match was started this morning shortly after 10 o'clock in a light Easterly air, which unfortunately died away as the yachts ran down for the Western mark, and after rounding they were nearly, or quite, becalmed. *Naomi* was first round, but *Wave* passed her whilst at anchor at the Chung Hui mark, and picking up a light streak of wind from S.E. reached away for the winning flag-boat, and soon drew out a commanding lead, which she kept to the finish. *Naiaid* and *Ariel* kept close together, the smaller boat sticking to her larger sister very closely. The first round was completed:—

Wave, 1h. 20m.
Naomi, 1h. 43m.
Naiaid, 2h. 17m.
Ariel, 2h. 17m. 30secs.

Shortly after rounding the wind drew out from the S.W., and made it a beat for the Cow-e-show mark, but although *Naomi* shifted to a balloon gaff topsail, which did good service, *Wave* was not to be caught, and the little veteran gybed round the flag-boat for the home journey a good six minutes ahead. *Naiaid* finding it a hopeless chase, hauled down her racing flag and gave up, but *Ariel* held on, and completed the course. *Naomi* did not gain much on *Wave* in the run home, the times taken at the finish being:—

Wave (winner of 1st prize) 3h. 40m. 25s.
Naomi (winner of 2nd prize) 3h. 45m. 5s.
Ariel, 4h. 25m.

It was unfortunate that the wind died away so completely, but we must hope for better things when the yachts next meet.

CRICKET.

THE ARMY AND NAVY V. HONGKONG CLUB. This match was played to-day, and resulted after an exciting finish in favour of the Club by 11 runs. The officers batted first; Moody and Walcott were their most successful representatives, Inglis' bowling being the most effective against them. For the Club, Matchett played a good free innings, and at a most critical period Cottell and Grigor pulled the match out of the fire. In the second innings of the officers Clarke hit well for 36, not out.

The following is part of the score:—

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.
Capt. Stainforth, 27th, run out, 1
Wintbottom, R.N., c Hay b Caldwell, 22
Moody, R.N., c Hay b Inglis, 22
Clarke, R.N., not out, 36
Walcott, R.N., run out, 10
Purdon, R.N., c Matchett b Inglis, 0
Carter, R.N., c Matchett b Inglis, 0
Thomas, R.N., c and b Ritohlis, 2
Bennett, 27th, b Inglis, 7
Rawson, R.N., b Inglis, 0
Goodrich, 27th, b Hay, 2
Davies, R.N., b Inglis, 2
Byes 1, Leg Byes 7, Wides 9, 17
Total, 76

THE CLUB.

G. A. Caldwell b Clarke, 10
G. A. Caldwell b Clarke, 8
S. S. Lowe b Clarke, 0
H. A. Ritohlis b Clarke, 0
E. Matchett b Bennett, 31
R. Stevens b Bennett, 1
F. Hay b Clarke, 0
F. Barff b Bennett, 0
P. Grimble c Walcott b Bennett, 8
E. C. Cottell, not out, 13
W. F. Inglis c Bennett b Clarke, 9
Grigor c Carter b Clarke, 10
Wides, 2
Total, 87

TIFFIN ON BOARD THE M. B. S. S. CO.'S STEAMER "NIGATA MARU."

Messrs Honda and Tripp, agents of the Mitsui Bishi Company at this port, entertained a large party of gentlemen at tiffin this afternoon, on board the Company's steamer the *Nigata Maru*, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new steam line between this port and Yokohama via Kobe. The list of those invited included over one hundred names, from amongst the leading official and mercantile residents of the Colony; but as there were many engagements to-day, some sixty or more guests availed themselves of the Company's hospitality. Amongst those present were:—H. E. the Governor, Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Hon. P. Ryrie, Surgeon General Mackinnon, Colonels Geddes, Hall, Sherwin, and Stuart, Mr. C. V. Creagh, A.D.C., Captain Douglas, R.N., Dr. Ayres, Dr. Eitel, Hon. C. B. Plunket, Captain Deane, Consul Mosby, Consul Ando, &c. A steam-launch took the guests on board the steamer, and H. E. the Governor arrived in the Government launch about one o'clock. The tiffin was a great success, nothing having been left undone by all concerned for the comfort and entertainment of the guests. Although the fine saloon of the steamer was entirely filled, there was no hitch in the arrangements, and a most pleasant afternoon was spent. A portion of the 27th Inniskillings Band was in attendance, and played a selection during tiffin. The steamer afterwards steamed to Agullar Point and back, arriving at her moorings about 5.45 p.m. On leaving the vessel reciprocal cheers were given by the Captain and officers and the guests, as the launch steamed away on her return trip to the Wharf.

After tiffin, Captain Walker (who presided) proposed the toast of "The Queen," which was responded to by all. H. E. the Governor proposed the next toast—"H. M. the Mikado of Japan." He said this was the first time the health of the Mikado had been proposed in Hongkong. Next to their own Sovereign, the Mikado was the most constitutional monarch in the world. He would add that, he believed him to be one of the most hospitable sovereigns in the world. For three months he had given him (the Governor) hospitality which certainly he had never received elsewhere. He coupled with this toast that of the Mikado's amiable wife, whose poetical talent adorned the ancient throne upon which they sat. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Taro Ando, Consul here for Japan, responded in a few appropriate remarks. He said that, in the name of his Sovereign, he had the honour to thank His Excellency for having proposed the health of H. M. the Mikado, and the gentlemen present for having received the toast with such unanimous cordiality. To His Excellency's very kind and flattering address referring to the Emperor, he really hardly knew how to respond, yet as a representative of the nation to which the ship belonged he begged to thank His Excellency and all those present for the honour of their presence at the banquet given by the Agents of the Company, and he had great pleasure in meeting them on board this vessel, which, under one of the most trusted Captains of the M. B. fleet, had inaugurated the opening of this new line of steamer communication. Although this had been only the third passage since the enterprise had been inaugurated, yet they had the satisfaction to find that in these three voyages the Company had shown such good returns and freights as to give a fair prospect of the future success of the new undertaking, and to furnish great encouragement to all concerned. The circumstances led him to believe that by means of this regular communication the trade would assuredly be speedily augmented between this great commercial depot and a port in the neighbourhood of the commercial metropolis of Japan (Osaka). In this view, he had great confidence in the hearty expressing a hope for the mutual growth of trade between the two countries, and for the prosperity and happiness of the Colony upon which the trade entirely depended. After again thanking those present for the good wishes which had been expressed, Mr. Taro Ando proposed the health of the respective sovereigns and rulers of those present (applause).

Mr. Hillier, of the Mitsui Bishi Co., next proposed "The Army and Navy," which was responded to, on behalf of the Army, by Surgeon-General Mackinnon.

Capt. Douglas, R.N., replied on behalf of the Navy. He said that he had the greater pleasure in thanking them for the honour, in that he had himself taken part in the formation of the Japanese Navy (applause). Captain Walker having proposed the toast of "The Bar," Mr. Haylar, Q.C., replied. He said, in returning thanks on behalf of the small bar of this Colony, that he had great pleasure in responding to the unexpected honour. In the absence of the Attorney General, who he hoped would have been there, he was not prepared to make a speech such as one would expect from a member of a legal profession. He must say that the entertainment and kindness they had received showed how fast the world was marching. That we should have here in this harbour a noble vessel, fitted with every comfort which passenger or heart could desire, belonging to a power but the other day little known in the world, showed the wonderful force and progress of civilisation. We have here two great Companies—the Japan Company representing the Empire of Japan, and the China Merchants' Company representing the Empire of China. The reproaches that these countries were behind-hand, must, he thought, now cease to be levelled against them. (Applause).

Mr. R. J. H. Tripp next proposed the toast of "The Merchants of Hongkong." He said that the toast of the Army and Navy had been drunk; but though the Army and Navy might be very brave and efficient, they required the aid of war, and that meant dollars (laughter). These were supplied by the merchants. The toast of the Bar had also been proposed; but were it not for the merchants, and their squabbles, the barrister would be wanting in fees. He was sure, therefore, the Bar would drink with enthusiasm the health of the merchants (a laugh). He concluded by wishing the merchants of

Hongkong all success, coupled with the name of Mr. Ryrie (applause). He hoped they would be able to ship cargoes to their own advantage, and so as to pay freights to the advantage of the Company.

Hon. F. Ryrie, in reply, thanked them for drinking to the toast, and remarked that they were all glad to see the establishment of the Mitsui Bishi Company here. Speaking of the general advantages of steam communication, he said that a new line created a trade for itself, and it had been proved to be so over and over again. He was sure that the abandonment of the line by the P. & O. Co. as a part of the contract, was a mistake; and that there would, in time, be room enough for all lines. He concluded by thanking Capt. Walker and the agents for the magnificent entertainment given them to-day, than which he had never not down to a better in this harbour.

Mr. Loureiro, Consul General for Portugal, then rose and proposed the health of "The Managers and Directors of the Company, and Success to the Company." He said that he had never made a public speech before, and that, though he had to speak in a foreign language (No, no), still as the first foreigner who had settled in Japan, and having been a resident for thirteen years in that country, he had great pleasure in proposing the toast. He would say this, that in no country in the world was there such hospitality as was met with in Japan. It was with great regret that he had left Japan, and there was no country to which he so much desired to return. He would with great pleasure return, and he looked forward some day to retire to Japan, and there spend the rest of his life. He wished all success to the Mitsui Bishi Company, and hoped that it would not only continue to prosper in Hongkong, but in the future would spread all over the world. (Three cheers were given for the Company, and one for Mr. Tripp.)

Mr. Honda then said:—Gentlemen, macotoni-ni arigato (I am really obliged to you). (Applause.)

Hon. P. Ryrie next proposed the health of "The Captain and Officers of the *Nigata Maru*." He complimented the Captain and Officers on the appearance of the vessel.

Captain Walker replied, and said that, on behalf of the officers of the ship and himself, he thanked Mr. Ryrie for the kind manner he had proposed, and for the hearty manner in which the gentlemen present had responded. He then spoke of the *Nigata Maru* (late *Behar*) and the renovation she had undergone, and claimed that, except her commander, she was now a better ship than ever the *Behar* had been (laughter, applause, and cries of "No, no" as to the commander's exception). All that he asked for was a fair and impartial criticism, and he assured them that nothing would be left undone on the part of the captain, agents, and other officers of the Company to give satisfaction—which they had every facility for doing, i.e. of carrying on a trade between Hongkong and Japan. That was and would be their ambition. He then spoke of the Company and its chief (Mr. Iwasaki Yataro), the ambition and object of whom for over ten years had been to extend the commercial influence of Japan. The Company had been prominently before the world since 1875, when the M. B. Co. commenced to run steamers to Shanghai. The Pacific Mail showed flight, and had to give in (applause). All they now wanted was a fair share, and not a monopoly. He hoped they would give the Company their sympathy; and he could assure them that he and his Company would endeavour, as far as any one could do, to give them entire satisfaction. (Applause.)

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.) Thursday, Nov. 13.

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

Li Aman, 23, and Li Achoy, 24, chair coolies, appeared on a summons charging them with refusing to obey the lawful and reasonable order of Mrs. Louisa Scott, their employer, residing at Wanchai.

Mrs. Scott, stated that the defendants were in her employ as chair coolies. Their duties were to assist in the house and carry complainant's chair. The baby was ill yesterday and she wished to send in to town about it, and as she was unable to go herself her mother undertook to do so; on being told to take witness' mother the defendants distinctly declined to carry the chair. Prisoners had not been out of work the previous day.

Defendants said they were a little slow in getting the chair, but denied having refused.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$3, in default, ten days' imprisonment.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Wong Ahbing, 31, a coolie, was charged with being in Gilman Street at 4.30 this morning without a light or pass, and with being a rogue and vagabond.

District Watchman, No. 29, Lo Ahing, proved finding the defendant in Gilman Street at 4.30 this morning. He was looking into an open fanlight, and had in his hand a book such as is used by thieves for abstracting clothes through windows. Defendant had neither light nor pass.

The prisoner denied having a book in his possession. He said he had had a quarrel with the watchman, and this was a false charge trumped up in consequence. Defendant admitted being in gaol twice last year, once for four weeks on a similar charge, and once for ten days for larceny. The prisoner was fined \$25, in default, three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

The case in which Leong Ahn, a broker, was charged with the larceny of a bundle of clothing and two spoons was again before the Court to-day.

Lung Ahim was also placed at the bar. Chan Am, for whom a subpoena had been issued, now appeared, and stated that he was an accountant in the Shang-hi opium shop. He knew the first defendant, but did not know the second defendant. Witness claimed the jacket produced as his. He knew it by certain repairs which had been done to it. The jacket was hanging up in the shop while first defendant was there. Witness had occasion to go out for a few minutes, and on his return both the first defendant and the jacket were gone. He was informed by a man in the shop that first defendant had borrowed the jacket.

The second prisoner said he does not know the first defendant. He went to dinner at the Tung Yik shop at 4 p.m., and remained there for the rest of the evening. Leong Ahing corroborated the last witness as to how he spent the evening. His Worship dismissed the case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEPORTATION DISCUSSION. To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." 13th November.

Sir,—The discussion on Thursday last in the Legislative Council, on the deportation papers which the Governor laid on the table on the 29th May, has caused an unusual amount of comment, and I think it may tend to prevent misconceptions if I, as the unofficial member of Council who reintroduced the subject, briefly state how I view the question.

It should be borne in mind that these papers were moved for so long ago as 21st December 1878, when the Governor promised to have them printed. Nothing was done however in the way, making them known until the 29th May last, when they were laid on the Council table. His Excellency entering into a long explanation of his action with regard to deportation and stating that every man had been deported whose case was considered by the Executive Council to require deportation and whose sentence was legal according to the opinion of the Attorney General. His Excellency again promised to have the documents printed, but said that, in the meantime, members might see them. They embraced correspondence between the Governor and the Supreme Court, the Magistrates and the Police Department, and they have not even now been printed, but I have had an opportunity of perusing them, and was much struck with the manner in which criminal after criminal, although recommended by the Magistrates for deportation, and whose deportation was approved of by the Executive Council, including the Attorney General, was let loose in the Colony, unconditionally liberated, notwithstanding long records of crime, instead of being remitted back to the Magistrates to be dealt with as a suspicious character. Throughout the papers there is evidence of an extreme tenderness for criminals, declared by the Magistrates to be rogues and vagabonds and persons dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony. Previously to the 26th June, 1878, the stereotyped phrase seems to have been "Let the prisoner be discharged," but, crime having greatly increased and probably because the great public demonstration against the Governor's policy of tenderness for criminals, which took place a few months later, was already casting before it the shadow of the great and salutary change it was destined to effect, on that date the laws of the Colony for the protection of life and property, too long disregarded, were set in motion, but, as is known, not in time to prevent the Wing Lok Street raid, with its attendant loss of life and property. I considered that the papers disclosed grave discrepancies between the facts they revealed and the Governor's statement, which neither in the letter nor in the spirit could be reconciled with the evidence, and my object in bringing the subject before the Council, where the statement had been made, was to obtain explanations and information to enable me to correct the conclusion at which I had arrived, if it was wrong. As an unofficial member I have felt that I had a duty towards the public to perform that could not be met by taking the easy and agreeable course of acquiescing in everything and leaving matters alone, but I have never allowed, in calling attention to questions, the smallest degree of personal feeling to be shown. My motives have been public not personal, but on Thursday last I was otherwise met and regretted it, while certainly the Governor did not address himself to a plain explanation of the apparent discrepancies to which I called attention, but went into other matters only very distantly, if at all, connected with the subject. Still it was, as I mentioned, satisfactory to me that I had brought to his discussion, and the statement made by his Excellency, regarding certain irregularities in warrants and illegalities in punishments, had the effect of removing, to a certain extent, the impression that he had acted recklessly and with a disregard for life and property, in unconditionally liberating criminals of the worst class, against the advice of the Executive Council. I expressed my belief that His Excellency's statement would have a similar effect on the public mind and correct the grave part of the feeling against his administration, and I felt that the announcement of the Police force could not fail to have a tendency in this direction. I earnestly wished that it might be so for the strong condemnation of the policy that was pursued prevents that conflict which it is so desirable should exist between the Head of the Executive and the law-abiding residents of all nationalities in the Colony. It has been stated that I expressed my feeling of satisfaction too strongly and so far did not represent the community and, judging from the amount of feeling that has been evoked and also from a perusal of the report of His Excellency's speech, I do see reason to think there was much said which was unsatisfactory and which a practised speaker would have noticed. I am not ready in such matters, and hence no allusion to them by me; but was it after all necessary to remark on the want of taste shown by the Governor in referring, as is his habit, to the policy and what he represents as the illegalities of his predecessors, or on the manner in which he stigmatized the acts of former officers of the Government, and the want of fairness shown in omitting to mention that Mr. Tomlin, in what he did as Superintendent of the Gaol, however wrong the act, had an Executive order to show as his authority? It was unsatisfactory, too, to hear His Excellency reflect on the honour of the most useful and trustworthy body of men, who fill so many important positions in the Colony, the Portuguese clerks, who are so largely employed both in the public departments of the Government and by the mercantile community.

As regards Mr. Lowcock's examination of the deportation papers, it was not in any way necessary that he should reply to the "little semi-official letter." That interesting little epistle simply mentioned, what doubtless it was gratifying to Mr. Lowcock to hear, viz., that the interview had been a satisfactory one to the Governor, and only the Governor could pronounce that it had been pleasant to His Excellency. It would have been another matter had Mr. Hennessy's minute been enclosed, for that would have at once challenged and no doubt, received suitable notice. Mr. Low-

cock's letter, which I read in Council, was in reply to a wanton statement and remains unanswered. It is unwelcome.

W. KESWICK.

Japan.

(Gazette.) The *Kinji Hiron* publishes some comments of Itagaki's on the difficulty with China over the Loochoo islands, and credits the ex-sangi with saying that Japan is not equal to China in strength; and that if war is unavoidable it will be an absolute necessity for Japan to be the first on the move and invade China, as a Chinese army on Japanese soil would be found extremely inconvenient and difficult to deal with. From the first appearance of cholera to the 15th October the returns show that 158,784 persons were attacked; 90,627 died and the remainder recovered.

In political circles there is no movement of public importance. It is reported that the Chinese government have addressed a cordial note to the Tokio cabinet upon the questions which have lately arisen between the two countries, and it is confidently asserted that all difficulties have been solved and a good understanding is the result.

The report of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce upon treaty revision, has, we hear from trustworthy Japanese sources, given rise to considerable dissatisfaction because it fails to convey to the Imperial Government a correct impression of the burdens imposed upon trade by the existing monopolies which accord a direct benefit to the principal members of the Chamber. Their illiberal estimate of the position of the coast trade is recognized as most injurious, and if the Government resolve to carry out the Chamber's recommendation in this respect it is felt that the extension of trade beyond its present narrow limits is impossible. All the negotiations for treaty revision will now be conducted by His Excellency Inouye Kaworu, whose commercial knowledge will enable him, it is hoped, to detect and disregard the interested motives that actuated the members of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce in their report. The entire merchant navy of Japan, inclusive of the Government company, possesses a carrying capacity of less than 70,000 tons, which the Chamber declares to be amply sufficient to carry on the coast service of a country having the enormous seaboard of Japan.

On the 8th instant His Imperial Majesty the Mikado attained the twenty-seventh year of his age. The day was kept as a general holiday in Tokio and Yokohama.

THE SEASON IN SIAM.

The rains of the season have seemingly come to a close. Northerly breezes are acquiring force. The north-east monsoon will soon assert its supremacy and carry away to the great ocean-reservoir the superabundant waters which now overflow the banks of the river with each rising tide. The foundations have not been prejudicial to the paddy crops of this season. Reports from nearly all rice growing districts are very favourable. Grain is abundant and if the demand abroad is not very pressing, the people here may expect to purchase their paddy and their rice at comparatively moderate rates. Plantains, bananas, oranges, pumplemons and area nuts are much cheaper this year than they have been for years past. Fresh platu of excellent quality are abundant and cheap. Thus far the poor people of the country may rejoice at the favourable prospects before them that there will be food in abundance.—*Siam Weekly Advertiser*, Oct. 25th.

In a private letter recently received in Calcutta from an Anglo-Indian, now in Australia, the writer expresses his regret that Indian traders have not realised what a splendid field is open to them in the colonies. He says:—"There is a peculiarity about the merchants here, viz., they don't like to go out of a beaten track. They have always (for instance) had tea from China, and continue to get it thence, although it is vile stuff. I have not had a cup of good tea since I have been here. They know that India can supply better tea than the refuse from China, which comes here, but they won't get it, because they have never got it. But if any firm in Calcutta were to send out a few thousand pounds, they would soon be convinced that it was appreciated here, and would prefer obtaining at least a portion of their stock to Australia. The wretched stuff that comes from China sells here (wholesale) at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., after paying duty at 9s. 6d. per lb. Coffee is 3s. 6d. per lb., and if disposed of in lots of 1 and 2 maunds, would realise more, as the grocers sell it roasted and ground, which means an extensive admixture of chicory or something worse."

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left.	Name.	From.
May.		
6, Alexander,	Penarth	
31, Newcastle,	Antwerp	
June.		
12, Pampero,	Antwerp	
28, Joachim Christine,	Cardiff	
27, Fym,	Antwerp	
July.		
3, Undine,	Cardiff	
8, Glenrosa,	Antwerp	
16, Auroria,	Hamburg	
19, Comus,	Glasgow	
28, Belted Will,	London	
24, Primrosa,	Penarth	
24, Primus,	Penarth	
26, York Town,	Penarth	
28, John Nicholson,	Cardiff	
Aug.		
9, Eliza Rickmers,	Penarth	
12, Paps,	Hambu	
14, Hesperus,	Cardiff	
16, Minnie Garvill,	Cardiff	
17, Coldstream,	Antwerp	
18, Glandinowig,	Antwerp	
18, Bannan,	Hamburg	
Sept.		
13, Bada,	Penarth	
15, Carmelita & Ida,	Cuxhaven	
17, Livingstone,	Cuxhaven	
20, Lucia,	London	

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Merionethshire, Glenfies.
Gleanorby, Falmouth.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S.S. ATY, Commandant ROLLAND, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Species and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 14th November, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879. no15

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S.S. NIGATA MARU, Captain WALKER, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th Inst., at 3 p.m. Cargo received on board until Noon, and Parcels at the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

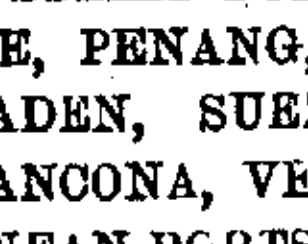
To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.
" YOKOHAMA & DO. \$75. Do. \$20.
" NAGASAKI.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 11, 1879. no15



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
VIA BOMBAY.
Also,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship KASHGAR, Captain E. J. BAKER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MEYER, Superintendent,
Hongkong, November 10, 1879. no22

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. BELGIO will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN Passages Tickets.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1879. de3

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be carefully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

To Let.

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.
SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWNS.

Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GODOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES Situated in PEEL STREET, Nos. 13A and 13B, with GAS and WATER laid on.

For further Particulars and Conditions, apply to the Undersigned here.

YUNG MAW,
No. 33, Gage Street.

Hongkong, October 31, 1879. del

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. [Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.]

C. LUGAS, Esq. [S. D. WEBB, Esq.]

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent.

3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.O.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10080

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

—

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

—

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £100,000

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000

Annual Income £250,000

—

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

—

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

—

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

—

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

—

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

—

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

—

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

—

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

—

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	2 h	Seaton	Brit. str.	780	Nov. 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Marseilles, &c.	Mails, 15th
Ava	5 c	Rolland	Foh. str.	2183	Nov. 11	Messageries Maritimes		
Bombay	4 k	Rolland	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports Amoy and Manila	14th, daylight 15th inst.
Douglas	5 c	Young	Brit. str.	864	Nov. 8	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Emu	5 c	Blanco	Span. str.	222	Nov. 13	Remedios & Co.	Tug Flying	To-day
Fame	5 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117		H. K. & W'p'oa Dock Co.		
Glenfalloch	5 c	Taylor	Brit. str.	1848	Nov. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	Ab'deen Dock
Gorm	4 k	Möller	Dan. str.	780	Nov. 11	Siemssen & Co.	Saloon	
Kiangchow	2 h	Love	Brit. str.	159	Nov. 11	Kwok Acheong	Hollow	Sands' Slip
Me-l	5 c	Marsden	Chi. str.	181	Nov. 6	C. M. S. N. Co.	Hollow	
Nigata Maru	4 c	Walker	Japan. str.	1096	Nov. 9	Mitsui Bishi M. S. S. Co.	Yokohama via Kobe	15th, 3 p.m.
Norna	5 c	Love	Brit. str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Coast Dock	18th, daylight
Rajanattianahar	2 h	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	Nov. 10	Tuen Fat Hong		
Scindia	5 c	Windham	Brit. str.	1424	Nov. 10	Siemssen & Co.	Bangkok	
Sea Gull	5 k	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Suez	5 h	Eaton	Brit. str.	2141	Nov. 1	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	15th, 3 p.m.
Sunda	5 c	Reeves	Brit. str.	1029	Nov. 5	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Ab'deen Dock
Tanais	5 c	Marcello	Foh. str.	1600	Nov. 12	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Mails
Washi	5 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	Oct. 24	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	To-day
Venice	5 h	Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	Nov. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	15th, 3 p.m.
Yottung	2 h	McDougall	Brit. str.	386	Nov. 12	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	
Sailing Vessels								
Alida	4 c	Biet	Ger. bg.	850	Oct. 22	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Alva	4 c	Souza	Port. sh.	632	Aug. 31	Brandao & Co.	Bombay	
August	4 c	Rüß	Ger. bg.	286	Nov. 11	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Portland	
Belle of Oregon	4 c	Merriman	Amer. bge.	1103	Oct. 6	Captain		
Bonita	4 k	Stehar	Ger. 3m. sc.	341	Oct. 26	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Brennero	3 c	Bugiolino	Ital. bge.	768	Nov. 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Canton	2 c	Kundson	Siam. sh.	779	Oct. 15	Chinese	Shanghai	Coast Dock